

TEUTON FORCES BREAK AND RUN

Boches Burn Towns and Attempt to Lay Country in Waste

GENERAL RETREAT NEAR

Germans Defeated, Disheartened and Disorganized by Great Picardy Blow

By the Associated Press With the British Army on the Cambrai Front, Oct. 9 (delayed)—South of Cambrai the Third and Fourth armies today rapidly overcame enemy opposition. The Germans started fleeing soon after the attack began, for they realized they were fighting a battle in which they could hope for no success.

The front line for twenty miles began moving rapidly eastward. Then came reports from advanced units which the sky was literally crowded, that which had been taken, the capture of Haincourt was reported. From then on tidings came in rapid succession of villages falling before the Allied advance.

Selvingy, Caudry, Liézy, Montigny and Maréchal were quickly reached and passed and were being cleared in the Cambrai region. At the same time from the north it was reported that Tachéleux, east of Cambrai, had been taken and that they were being approached.

Reach Fontaine Notre Dame

The Cambrai-Le Cateau road was crossed and then the railway between St. Quentin and Bertry was cut. Soissons was then in sight and Fontaine Notre Dame, further south, had been reached by the French. By that time it was clear the enemy was badly shaken and that the British and Americans stood on the threshold of the advanced country.

It was about that time that the cavalry which had been waiting poured through the wide breach in the row of shattered Hindenburg system and streamed out into the country beyond. Fast whippet tanks and armored cars also crashed forward and came into action. They performed extremely valuable services in pursuing the fleeing Germans, killing many and rounding up a large number of prisoners. They smashed down strongholds held by rear guards who had been waiting for the cavalry, knowing that it had come through the line.

Turning German Lines

Officers directing the attack were distinctly satisfied as the news came back in reports from the front that the Germans, but finally one came back that showed better than anything else how completely the enemy had been defeated. This was a report from an air patrol that British infantry had been seen marching as if on parade in a column of fours and through the town of Bertry west of Le Cateau. The men were swinging along entirely unmolested by the enemy.

Unprecedented Advance

Such a thing as troops who have just attacked marching through a town 10-15 days from the place where they were is a thing that has not happened in this war for a long time. Such a thing could only happen now, when the enemy is defeated, disorganized, disheartened and running for his very existence. The troops at Bertry did not tarry there, but kept right on marching. British cannon had been on the move eastward all day long. In many cases batteries would gallop over the rolling hills of Artois. They would stop, wheel about and fire for a while, then dash on and repeat the performance. This had developed from a battle of movement to one of very rapid movement.

Pass Escourt Canal

There is no intention to let the Germans get a chance to regain their breath and organize their smashing forces. The troops are advancing eastward astride the road from Cambrai to Le Cateau, and every hour has seen them further east. The Escourt Canal, north of Cambrai, has been passed virtually along its entire length. It has been left far behind.

Germans Burning Towns

It was soon after the Germans broke their line that they began to break out in the whole district behind them and the ground rocked with terrific explosions as ammunition, which they had no time to save, was destroyed. Everything combustible in the area around Caudry, Inchy, Le Cateau, St. Benin, St. Souplet, Vau-Andigny and Bohain was fired and since then towns and farms well to the eastward have started burning.

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Official War Reports

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Oct. 9 (delayed)—East of the Meuse our troops maintained their yesterday's advance in spite of violent and repeated counter-attacks and progressed to the southern outskirts of Sivry and into the Bois de Chânaie. West of the Meuse, against freshly engaged divisions, we have penetrated the enemy's main line of resistance between Amblecourt and Boulogne-Sous-Montfaucon. In the Argonne forest we have taken important heights south of Maréchal and have joined hands with the French at Lancy.

FRENCH

Paris, Oct. 10.—During the night the pursuit of the enemy continued to the east of St. Quentin. The French occupying the Bois de Landreuil and passing beyond Beaucourt and Fontaine-Notre-Dame, north of the Aisne, the French pressed the enemy with vigor in the region east of Châtell. French troops held the plateau of Capricourt-Ter. They crossed the Aisne canal farther east in the region of Villers-en-Pray.

BRITISH

London, Oct. 10.—We continued to advance yesterday and yesterday evening in the face of increasing resistance and early in the night advanced detachments established themselves across the Cambrai-Le Cateau road within two miles of the front.

250,000 Germans in Full Retreat

Continued from Page One As a matter of fact, cavalry might have gone through the German lines last night in considerable numbers. Only two divisions were sent out, however, while the main bodies were held just back of the front.

After a night of heavy fighting from the British guns, during which the sky lit up with flashes, the Third and Fourth armies again attacked. This time the Canadian and English troops, after a "crash" barrage, launched a "crash" attack extending some miles north from Cambrai.

For miles the front suddenly sprang into the air. The Canadians, going at one place just north of Cambrai, but with great gallantry swept on after the British, who had been tried to bar their way. From there on, the resistance weakened and the Canadians, with the English, hurried eastward, smothering the usual screen of German machine gunners as they went.

Canadian and British troops in the center of Cambrai, which was entered from both north and south, and quickly moved on. Many Germans had been killed, but many thousands who had been held there to launch a counter-attack were either killed or captured.

Some of the enemy troops are still in deep cellars, in fortified houses, and in the tunnels the Germans dug during their occupation of the city. These are being routed out and sent back to the camps.

U. S. Troops Break Kriemhild System

Continued from Page One The hill was the first necessary step in an envelopment movement, on Bonnage. Simultaneously the second report, which at first was not credited, arrived. It was to the effect that the Marlette trench had been reached. Other reports briefly told of the successful entry of the British front, continuing. A new attack was launched today and the French quickly reached the borders of Escaigny-le-Petit, which is their most advanced point, and came within half a mile of Fontaine-Notre-Dame and a mile beyond Senchault.

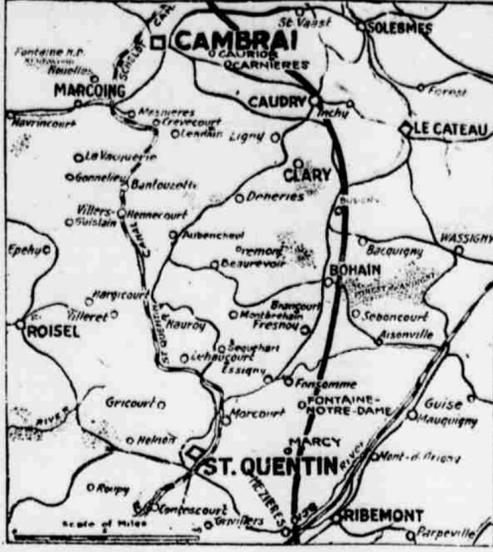
The two wings of the Allied offensive, aimed at the two ends of the German counter-defense system called the Kriemhild system, had made great progress today. While the British advanced, the French pushed north to a decisive front.

General Deligne's army has taken 1,200 prisoners, 200 of these at a single point. Deligne's army, now Fontaine-Notre-Dame, is effecting an average advance of a mile.

FIERCE RESISTANCE MADE BY ENEMY

By G. H. PERRIS Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. with the French Armies, Oct. 8 (delayed)—The Germans have been fighting out and counter-attacking with furious energy since Sunday, not only before

DISORGANIZED GERMANS IN RETREAT



troublesome because they were able to pour an enfilading fire upon the advancing troops.

100 TANKS AND U. S. ARMY IN CHAMPAGNE

By the Associated Press With the American Army in Champagne, Oct. 9 (delayed)—In their operations west of the Argonne forest, the Americans have penetrated more than 20 kilometers beyond the line between St. Etienne and Orléans. Heavy French and American artillery preparation preceded the advance of the infantry.

Soon after the activity started the Germans attempted a counter-attack, but were repulsed by the Allied artillery. Several airplanes cooperated with the French just north of St. Etienne in bringing off the German infantry and machine gunners. The principal resistance was with machine guns.

The troops advanced over yellow clay ground and the city, blending with the hills, made the American uniform a difficult target for the Germans.

The Americans won over a slight slope through stubby spruce and pine trees, feeling perfectly at home, the country resembling their native health in the Southwest.

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FRENCH ADVANCE IN THE CHAMPAGNE

By the Associated Press Paris, Oct. 10.—Up the Aisne valley we have carried the plateau and village of Montbrehain, Grand Ham and Lancy. We have crossed the Aisne north of Montbrehain and captured Senchault. We have taken more than 100 prisoners. The line is by no means straightened out due east and west, and other portions of the powerful Kriemhild-Stelling line remain to be pierced or outflanked.

AMERICANS STILL GAIN ON MEUSE

By the Associated Press With the Franco-American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 9.—The Americans have maintained the advantages gained east of the Meuse and have pressed on to the southern outskirts of Sivry and entered Chânaie wood.

In the Argonne they took heights to the south of Maréchal and joined hands with the French. They took more than 2000 additional prisoners.

The Americans had their day filled with major and minor successes and advanced at every point in the sector where they attacked. Further to the east, co-operating with the French troops, American divisions advanced for considerable distances east of the Meuse and cleared the Germans out of the sector where they had been dangerously

Cambrai Climax of Big Campaign

By PHILIP GIRBS Continued from Page One

Young officers of the English, Irish and Scottish, Welsh, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and American forces, with untiring courage, have fought every yard of this way, have been challenged by our flying men with a terrific machine-gun fire, and our Archie boys and their fire have the wings and whirrs of straggle in the sky.

In the heart of the city big fires were smoldering by the Place du Theatre and beyond the Place d'Armes. Now and then there were rumblings as though explosions were taking place, and the clattering of falling masonry.

These sounds gave us a sense of alertness to danger, and we walked as men who know that there is no safety on the way, for we knew that Cambrai might be named, and we had had warnings of heavy trains as laid that if one trips on a wire or touches any innocent-looking object in a deserted house or on a loose board in some doorway sudden things might happen which would end all further interest in the war of life.

In a street on the western side of the town a British airplane would fall on and nose down. Both its wings had gone and there was the straggled in the chassis, but its wheels were under it, and I moved with all my heart that the lack of a safe landing had been given to the foe who had flown in.

I went round by a big white barracks named by the Germans Von Marwitz Kaserne, after the general commanding their army and the man who court-martialed us in the Cambrai incident last November, so naming one of our victories. Everywhere were German signs revealing the enemy's life in this town, and one notice on many walls showed that the German soldiers had their moving pictures like our men in the best hotels.

People Ordered to Evacuate But in one doorway there was posted a notice in French, and its words dug into one's mind the human tragedy which had happened here a few weeks ago, the tragedy of the city's abandonment by the people who had their houses here and their business and their lives in the city, and suddenly, at the command of the enemy in whose grip they were, had to leave everything and go away deeper into bondage.

It was a proclamation by the German commandant of Cambrai, Gross by name, stating that in the interest of security the inhabitants of Cambrai would be evacuated to a region further removed from the war zone. They are ordered to leave on September 7 and 8, and each day train carrying 15,000 people would leave the station. Every inhabitant must have his identity and work card, and would be allowed only such baggage as could be carried on a long march. So these people could take only a few small belongings with them, and they had to leave behind all their furniture and property of any bulk to become the booty of German booties.

The Germans had ravaged all houses and shops for souvenirs, but there is still furniture in many houses, and many places have been left just as they were abandoned by the occupying women of France with their children and old men, except for rummaging of Teuton hands. It was pitiful. There are many fine houses in Cambrai owned by wealthy people who had good taste, and on walls there still hung gold framed mirrors and pictures and tapestries hanging up at windows and loops of books and papers scattered about, and upturned furniture which was once very handsome in the style of Louis Quatorze. These houses and scenes into which I looked reminded me of scenes in the French revolution, which must have happened like this in Cambrai.

Smaller Homes Wrecked But what touched me most was the wreckage of the smaller houses and little shops and restaurants. I looked into houses where women's sewing machines still stood on the tables, as they had done their work, with their babies around. Perambulators stood on thresholds or in a passage that was, and children's dolls lay on floors as if they had been dropped because of the terror that had followed the notice of the walls signed by Commandant Gross. China and glass were in cupboards and on kitchen tables unbroken, amidst a litter of clothes turned over by German soldiers searching for things to take away.

I went into one little barber's and found all the crockery neatly arranged by some careful housewife, and a tray of wine glasses on the sidewalk. A church stood unbroken by fire except for damage to its windows, and I went inside and saw that the altar. The statues of saints were untouched, and everything was as new, bright and gilded. The cathedral of Cambrai was sacred, but not yet by hurt.

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The first time, and so soon after the enemy's flight. Except for English and Canadian soldiers who were busily through it to pursue the enemy beyond there was no sign of life anywhere, and I went into deserted streets and into abandoned houses and into lonely gardens. Overhead there was the noise of an aerial battle. German planes came over to watch the traffic on our roads and were challenged by our flying men with a terrific machine-gun fire, and our Archie boys and their fire have the wings and whirrs of straggle in the sky.

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Store Opens 10 A. M.—Closes 4:30 P. M. Store Orders Accepted Hirsch's 923 MARKET STREET Just for Friday Women's \$20 and \$22.50 \$15.00 Serge Dresses, 15 In newest straight line and panel effects. Embroidered and beaded trimmings. All sizes for women and misses. 128 Women's and Misses' \$22.75 \$29.75 to \$35 Suits, 22.75 In wool velvets, mannish serges and poplins. All new autumn shades. All sizes. 131 Women's Silk \$18.75 Plush & Cloth COATS, 18.75 Actual \$25.00 to \$32.50 Values Taupe and reindeer suede cloth, burlins, jerseys and best plush. Full or half lined. All sizes for women and misses. \$25 to \$35 Genuine \$19.75 Fox or Wolf Scarfs, 19.75 In black, taupe or Polart. All good size animal scarfs. Silk lined. \$1.25 & \$1.50 Envelope CHEMISE, 89c Women's \$1.25 & \$1.50 LINGERIE 89c WAISTS, 89c Complete Line of BLACK WAISTS at very moderate prices. In latest styles. Many tailored styles. All sizes. 1st, Main Floor IN OUR BASEMENT FOR FRIDAY SPECIALS Women's & Misses' \$12.50 FALL SERGE SUITS, \$9.98 A wonderful value at this price. Blue or black. All sizes. Women's Serge & Silk DRESSES, \$5 Women's New Winter Coats at \$12.90 (Good quality wool materials. All sizes.) Girls' Gingham DRESSES, 79c Children's New COATS, \$3.49 Girls' Winter COATS, \$8.90

Dairymens Supply Co. 1919 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Luce 1018 Race 1387

THE HOME OF STYLE & ECONOMY